

II. *Descriptions of several new Homopterous Insects belonging to various Subgenera of Derbe of Fabricius.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

Read February 2nd, 1841.

I BEG leave to offer to the Linnean Society the following descriptions of new species of Homopterous insects belonging to various subgenera of the genus *Derbe*, illustrated by me in a paper lately communicated to this Society; one of the species forming a new and very interesting subgenus, and described from an unique specimen in the collections of this Society.

MYSIDIA SUBFASCIATA. Westw.

M. alba; alis fusco transverse nebulosis punctoque ante apicem nigro ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$. Expans. alar. lin. 9.

Habitat in Brasiliâ, D. Burchell et Swainson. In Mus. Soc. Zool. Lond. et D. Burchell.

M. albipenni valdè affinis a quâ differt prothoracis margine antico pallide fulvo aut concolori; alis magis pulverosis, albis, nebulis transversis fuscis notatis; venâ postcostali ante apicem maculâ rotundatâ nigrâ notatâ (ad basin areæ parvæ triangularis); venis tribus brevibus ex illâ areâ posticè emissis interdum bipunctatis; venis quatuor transversis ante apicem alarum nigricantibus; maculis reliquis parùm distinctis; ramo postico venæ postcostalis ad apicem irregulariter furcato; venis alarum posticarum ut in *M. albipenne* dispositis. Pedes uti in hac specie colorati.

THRACIA JAVANICA. Westw.

TAB. II. fig. 9.

T. fulva; abdomine obscuriore vittâ centrali pallidiori, alis pallide hyalinis: anticis fasciâ latâ costali fuscâ.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$. Expans. alar. lin. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Javâ, D. Horsfield. In Mus. Soc. Mercat. Ind. orient.

Statura et summa affinitas *D. sinuosæ*: fulva; abdomine paullò obscuriori, lineâ tenui longitudinali dorsali flavâ, genitalibus rufescentibus. Organa hæc externè partes sequentes exhibent, scil. laminam corneam dorsalem lateribus deflexis apice acutè bifidam, appendicibus duabus lateralibus multo minoribus conicis lobisque duobus magnis apice rotundatis inermibus concavis inferis. Mesothoracis dorsum tricarinatum; alæ pallidè hyalinæ, margine antico latè obscurè rufescenti-fusco, ad venam postcostalem extenso, basin versus pallidiori et magis suffuso; ramis quatuor posticis venæ postcostalis ad basin nigricantibus, inde margo obscurus internè sinuosus apparet; venis ramisque longitudinalibus quam in *T. sinuosâ* magis regularibus; venis in margine obscuro rufis, reliquis flavidis, ad apicem obscurioribus; venis brevibus transversis obscuris. Pedes et rostrum pallidè flavidi; tibiis posticis calcare ante apicem alteroque apicali brevi armatis.

Notwithstanding the diversity of the geographical range of this species, and the much greater regularity of the veining of its wings, I cannot even subgenerically separate it from the West African species described by Boheman, as it agrees with the latter in all its essential characters; and even the same general arrangement of the veins of the wings will be found to exist both in it and *T. sinuosa*.

ZEUGMA. *Westw.*

Subgenus novum, intermedium inter *Derbem* et *Mysidiam*, cum hac venâ medianâ tres tantùm ramos emittente et cum illâ ramis numerosis longitudinalibus congruens.

Caput anticè bicarinatum. *Antennæ* rotundatæ. *Ocellos* hæud detegere possum. *Rostrum* ultra basin pedum posticorum extensum, articulo ultimo brevissimo. *Prothorax* lateribus deflexis et pro antennarum receptione concavo-dilatatis. *Alæ antica* oblongo-ovata, apice subtruncatæ; venâ mediastinâ ante medium alæ bifidâ, ramo antico apice ramulos 4 obliquos emittente, ramo postico apice tres ramulos emittente; venâ postcostali ad apicem alæ currente posticèque ramos 8 emittente; venâ medianâ ramos tres tantùm emittente, ramo ultimo cum venâ postcostali venâ parvâ transversâ conjuncto; ramis omnibus longitudinalibus venæ postcostalis medianæque venâ parvâ transversâ conjunctis. *Tibiæ posticæ* calcare minuto pone medium alteroque apicali armatæ.

ZEUGMA VITTATA. *Westw.*

TAB. II. fig. 10.

Fulva ; alis anticis flavidis vittâ latâ mediâ versus apicem deflexâ alterâ posticâ parallelâ apiceque vittâ abbreviatâ fasciâque tenui transversâ fuscis.

Exp. alar. lin. 10.

Habitat ——? In Mus. Soc. Linn. Lond.

I greatly regret that I can give no account of the habitat of this curious species, which is contained in the cabinet of this Society. The very peculiar colouring of the wings is owing to the more complete development of that character which is found throughout the group, namely, the tendency to an increase of colour at the base of the posterior branches of the postcostal vein, and in the small transverse veins connecting the longitudinal ones: hence in this insect we find the middle vitta extending over that part of the postcostal vein which emits the posterior branches, whilst the posterior vitta extends over the series of small transverse veins; the short transverse apical fascia in like manner covers the two very short transverse veins connecting the mediastinal with the postcostal, and the latter with its last branch. On comparing the figure of the fore-wing with that of *Derbe semistriata*, it will be found that the chief difference consists in the branches succeeding the small transverse vein (connecting the postcostal and median veins) running up to the postcostal vein; instead of being united, as in *Derbe*, to a branch which has the appearance of being a continuation of the median vein. In *Mysidia*, indeed, we find this branch wanting, and, consequently (except in the number of the branches), the fore-wings of *Mysidia* and *Zeugma* agree together.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

TAB. I.

Fig. 7. Apex of the fore-wing of *Mysidia subfasciata*, Westw., magnified.

TAB. II.

Fig. 9. *Thracia Javanica*, Westw.

a. Fore-wing.

b. Hind-wing.

Fig. 10. *Zeugma vittata*, Westw.

a. The head seen sideways.

b. The fore-wing.

c. The hind-wing.

d. Apex of the hind leg.